TIMES-VIRGINIAN
In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia

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THE U. S. AND COLONIALISM

The United States has weakened its cause, as a democracy, by linking itself too closely with nations continuing to pursue an old-time colonial policy. Perhaps the best example of our mistaken policy, concerning a single country, is the case of our relations with France.

The troubles in North Africa, between colonial peoples in countries occupied by French troops, and the French Government, began many years ago — immediately after the end of World War II.

The United States gambled that France, strongly allied to us and dependable, would be worth whatever sacrifices we were forced to make.

In the United Nations on several occasions in the past, the United States has refrained from voting on questions which were dear to the hearts of the colonial peoples, many of whom were oppressed, or partially oppressed, by France. This not only disillusioned many of the African colonial peoples, but actually turned many of them bitterly against us.

Our support of France almost got us embroiled in war in French Indochina, where we would have been fighting a native people who bitterly opposed us, only because we were supporting the French who had been colonial oppressors in this area for many years.

Luckily, the Administration avoided war, in spite of the naivete of certain military leaders, who were ready to plunge us into war on the assumption that they would win a quick victory.

United States policy should be one of support for the aspirations of colonial peoples. This does not mean that we must favor immediate independence for every colonial country. However, it does mean that we must set this as the goal for colonial peoples.

In the United Nations, or in negotiations with our tradional allies, the United States must maintain a democratic approach to colonial problems, and must make its views known throughout the world. If we allow ourselves to be associated with the views of traditional colonial powers, we are sure to lose out in the long-term struggle for the minds of these colonial peoples.

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WHAT IS SUCCESS

An idea seems to be spreading throughout our land that men and women achieve success through the operations of government rather than by their own patient persistence in honest endeavor.

The readers of The Times-Virginian, particularly the young men and women, should not be misled in this respect. They should realize that any worthwhile success in life is achieved almost exclusively through the personal endeavor of the individual involved.

After all is said and done, the vast majority of business successes owe their growth to one or more rare individuals, who gave to the enterprise a contribution that included, not only physical effort, but superior intelligence and the wisdom that arises from the intangible thing hat we know of as "character."

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WHERE IS IT COMING FROM?

The Administration is strongly opposed to ninety per cent of parity for the farmer. Instead, the theory is that the farmer would be helped by setting up a "Soil bank" and paying farmers to take acres of land out of production of basic crops. We would like to ask: where is this acreage for the soil bank coming from? If it is to do any good toward reducing surpluses, the only place it can come from is by cutting down on allotments. And there is where the small farmer gets hurt! Witness, the recent fight to restore cuts in dark tobacco acreages. To cut the allotment of a grower already down to .4 of an acre, puts him out of business. A parity price for the yield, accompanied by an allotment based on demand, makes more sense to us than reducing acreage under the name of a "soil bank" and paying the grower a half price for not planting.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

One of the most important opportunities available to any citizen is that of writing a letter to his newspaper. Newspapers welcome letters to the editor, and only ask that they be held to reasonable length, that they not be malicious, that they be signed and be constructive discussions on matters of general interest.

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BANDS TRY A COMEBACK

Teelvision is providing an opportunity for several of the big bands to make a comeback. One band leader, Lawrence Welk, who is an old-timer in the business, has skyrocketed to new fame in recent times as a result of his television show. Such is his current popularity, that all the tickets were sold in hours only for an appearance in Richmond, Va., tomorrow night. Other band leaders are staging a revival on television, and a solid basis of their appeal is presentation of old-time and favorite melodies, played in smooth, danceable manner. Although "rock and roll" has its fans, the fact remains that good old favorite songs last from generation to generation.

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TORNADO TIME

The tornado season of 1956 is now approaching, and as conditions for these devastating storms begin to occur, one will be reading about them in the newspapers.

This year the Weather Bureau, and others, are expected to study the tornado problem more thoroughly than at any time in recent decades. Pilots will check on these storms and it is hoped that much new information concerning them and their origin may be discovered.

The tornado, which is derived from the Spanish word "tornada," meaning a turning about, has long been a partial mystery to weather experts. In recent months a new theory about the tornado has been advanced — holding that the tornado whirl itself, comprising the outside edge of this whirling storm, is actually a downdraft.

There is another theory that the tornado may originate in the higher altitudes, something on the order of the recently-discovered airstreams of the upper altitudes. But a great amount of knowledge about tornadoes is still not available.

One thing to remember about tornadoes this year, or any year, is that they strike without warning.

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Adlai Stevenson is now finding out, like Ike, that the radicals on each end of the issues make life a many-splendored thing for the moderate.

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No man knows as much as he thinks he knows, and few are as ignorant as they think they are.

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Good living includes a balanced life — devoted to work, culture, religion and recreation.

SAFETY IN SAVINGS BONDS

"Never sell America short" is still good advice. It holds for the buying of government savings bonds. As an investment they are as sound as the nation itself and from the standpoint of security alone no purchase could be safer. That is something for the investor, especially the small investor, to consider first of all.

There are aruments pro and con, to be sure. When given full thought, as they should be, the weight of evidence falls on the side of the bonds. It is so agreed on an impressive scale. For the Treasury department says that "40 million Americans now own 40 billion dollars worth of Series E and United States savings bonds." This means an average of $1,000 for every bond owner.

By dropping in a few dollars per week and a few more per month the average wage earner or person of small means can build up a strong backlog of protection over the years. It will come in handy, maybe at a time of illness or other stress, maybe when it's time to start a child in college, to buy a home or something else that's needed or desired. If it becomes necessary to cash in the bonds after a while, there is nothing lost and something of value gained.

In the meantime the habit of thrift that has helped to build America has been established. It takes a powerful hold on the individual and may never be lost.

GOLD COINS VALUABLE

Atlanta, Ga.- Got a $50 gold piece? If you have, it's worth about $900, according to the Atlanta Coin Club, which points out that almost any gold coin now is worth more than its face value.

Comment On Sports

By Pete Fritchie

Washington.- They are saying— some of the sports writers, that is— that the Washington Senators are no major league club anymore. And, for once, they may be right.

It has been said about the Washington Senators. The national capital is a good baseball town; good teams would draw big gates. Even sorry teams draw enough spectators to make the team pay out.

But Washington's management of ownership, didn't have the money to really compete with the richer clubs when it came to getting the best ball players, signing contracts with top farm clubs, etc. Calvin Griffith, who now bosses the Nats, is hoping to improve the club's chances with a host of new players.

To give them their chance and to get some decent prospects, Calvin has traded off his pitching ace, Bob Porterfield, and his best hitter, Mickey Vernon, plus a top right-fielder, Mickey McDermott.

The feeling is that Calvin came out on the short end of his deal with both the Yankees and the Red Sox. Future years may prove Calvin right—but if he is wrong, Washington will have next to nothing in the next few years, and won't actually be a major league club.

We hope the Senators do not sink any lower. They came in last in 1955, and were pretty pathetic. Charlie Dressen's hustle stuff didn't help much. It may be that Charlie isn't the man for the rookie push Calvin is staging. He didn't do anything with a club Bucky Harris used to get something out of—at times.

But who will ever know whether a manager is good or bad with a club like Washington? If he gets fired for coming in last, no one could be sure it is his fault. If he does a wonderful job, the club might sneak in sixth.

The suspicion is that Washington is about where the old St. Louis Browns were for so many years. For Washingtonians this is awful news, even though they have learned not to expect anything much over the years.

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VEPCO

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BIBLE SPEAKS
International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
KENNETH J. FOREMAN
SPEAK.—Plunkett 2-1
Lesson Scripture: Luke 23:1-56.
Alternate Reading: Isaiah 53.

Christ Suffered

Lesson for March 23, 1956

NEVER we ask. Why? bout anything that happens. mean the question in either two ways. Sometimes we ot. Perhaps we mean to What were the events that to this one? What were nauses of events back of this pushing it out Not-Yet in Foreand-Yet perhaps mean to Yet what ad did this take place? as a means and what was the end? Did m, or did God, have a purpose in bringing this event to

e ask. Why did Christ suffer can mean it in the first mentioned just now. In that the answer is very easy to er the answers rather, for was no one reason why he crucified. Jesus suffered be- Pilate was a coward; if he er had stood up for what ew was right, Jesus might been saved from an unjust ce. Jesus suffered because harisees were jealous and and no other way of getting their most troublesome critic suffered because he was recous; if Christ himself had mild, he could have avoided ry simply by keeping quiet aving the country.

d for Our Sins

such reasons it is the busi- of history to ferret out, and of some importance to know But the other question is e easy. No historian, as a an, can see it. Only the eye th, (which may indeed be historians too) can see the attern into which this dread- ent fits, this dreadful event of eath by torture of the best n who ever walked this earth. uld not have guessed it. We God's Word to tell us what

ans. What purpose did God in mind? What was Jesus' intention? We know what said the night before, to his as he gave them the This, he said, was the cup e New Covenant, "in my poured out "for you." We what he had said months (Mark 10:45), that he came ive his life a ransom for Now the Bible tells of a who was totally, from his core, at one with God the r. What Christ intended, God ed. Christ's death was for pose which God had had (as ible expresses it) from be- the foundation of the world. s not for his own sake, it the sake of his friends. more, it was for many who not his friends. "While we yet sinners, Christ died for Paul says (Rom. 5:8). "He explation for our sins, and r ours only, but for the sins e whole world," John says n 2:2).

Can This Be?

ny people fight shy of this truth. Sometimes they are to believe it just because it too much to believe. Here I a single human being on a planet. Would the Creator e Universe actually go—not uble only, but to agony and th, for my sake? Well, if a n thinks that way, we must it to him that it is indeed a cle, the greatest conceivable. There is another reason why le are shy about believing that t could have died for our sins, nybody's sin. How can one suffering stone for another a sins? There are two answers ut, which are part of one an- One is that Christ was not n man, he was the Godman, Godman." The other is he identified himself with sin, with the worst and weakest, ace of man.

Death Was in Character

sus' death at Calvary was not line with his life. If there he k the rap for sinners as Herodern puts it, this was not a and sudden shift in his life- pose. From the beginning of his ice in this world he had been closely identified with sinning that he was called in scorn end of sinners" and indeed at executed as a criminal. No der Paul can say, "He who w no sin was made to be sin us." Yet this remains all over heads unless we too identify own selves with him. To say t is the Savior of the world" of enough. The final step is to over, "He is my Savior. For took my place."

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FARM NEWS

By J. A. Smith, County Agent

Tobacco Survey

Letters have been mailed to one-third of the dark-fired tobacco growers in Appomattox County to secure information on varieties planted, yield and price for 1955 crop. The purpose is to determine how the different varieties are performing on the many farms in Appomattox County under different management and soil conditions. Those receiving this letter are urged to return the card as soon as possibel.

Tobacco Sales Report

A report from the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that producers sales of fire-cured tobacco in 1955 amounted to 10,475,201 pounds for $3,281,406.00, the lowest since 1941. The 1954 crop sales amounted to 10,558,608 pounds at an average price of $34.44.

Sales of burley tobacco totalled 18,823,096 pounds for $10,540,585.00 or an average of $56.05, per hundred, for the highest average for this type tobacco on record. The 1954 crop sales were 22,810,240 pounds, selling at an average of $50.54.

Sun-cured producers sold a total of 3,205,040 pounds for $811,829.00 or an average of $25.33, which is the lowest price received since 1946. In 1954, the sales amounted to 3,683,382 pounds for an average of $32.16 per hundred.

Fertilize Fish Ponds

Ponds that are ferilized properly should produce 300 to 400 pounds of fish a year. Fertilizer is important to fish production in that it feeds the small plants that grow in the water. The plants in turn feed insects and small animals and they in turn are food for fish.

Fertilization should be done late this month or early in April, repeating each week until the water has a green or brownish cast, after which fertilize only when water is clear about one foot down. It may be necessary to fertilize 6 to 12 times during the year. Again, the analysis and amount for each application is important. For each surface acre of water, use 100 pounds of 8-8-4 per application. Fertilizer may be broadcast into the water from the shore, or poured slowly from a moving boat. Wave action will distribute the fertilizer over the entire pond.

The points listed below should be adhered to to insure a good job.

DON'T: fertilize a pond that stays muddy;

fertilize a pond which has a lot of water running through it at all times

fertilize during the winter months.

If the above practices are carried out, don't fail to fish the pond aplenty.

Small Fruits

The addition of small fruit plantings to the home garden can add enjoyment as well as possible profits. Now is the time of season to make these plantings. In order not to be discouraged, there are several important points that should be followed: (1) Plant recommended varieties; (2) Secure plants from reliable nurseries; (3) Maintain plantings with mulches, fertilizer and pruning.

Small fruits can be cared for much easier and with less effort on the part of the owner than peaches and apples. Small fruits are normally referred to as the berry plants.

Strawberries: Amount needed for a family: -200 plants.

Spacing: Set plants one foot apart in rows one foot apart. Make four rows as described; skip the next row and repeat until desired number of plants have been set.

Fertilizer: 3 pounds per 100 running feet of 5-10-5 applied 3 weeks after setting.

Varieties: Superfection (everbearing); Pocahontas; Dixieland (June bearing).

Blackberries: Amount needed for a family—25 to 30 plants.

Spacing: 4 feet apart in 7 foot rows.

Fertilizer: 5-10-5.

Varieties: Bailey; Hedrick.

Raspberries: Amount required for family — 25 to 30 plants.

Spacing: 3 to 4 feet apart in 7 foot rows.

Fertilizer: 5-10-5.

Varieties: Black, Bristol, Cumberland, Black Hawk.

Red: September (everbearing).

Blueberries: Blueberries perhaps require more attention than any of the other small fruits and is the only one where 2 year old plants should be secured. In all others one-year-old plants are desirable. When planting blueberries it is necessary to use 2 varieties for cross-pollinization. Amount needed for a family, 6 to 8 plants.

Spacing: Set 5 feet apart in 6 foot rows. Mulch with 6 to 8 inches of sawdust.

Fertilizer: 1-2 pound per plant per year of age up to 1 1-2 pounds, with an 8-8-8. After plants have become established, fertilize with 1-4 pound and not more than 1-2 pound ammonium sulphate by the 1st of April. Add another 1-2 pound a month later.

Varieties: Tru-Blue; Blue Crop, Early Blue; Jersey; Rancocas; Coville.

Grapes: Since many families now have or have planted grapes, only the varieties will be given as spacing and fertilization are quite common knowledge.

Varieties: Red— Delaware.

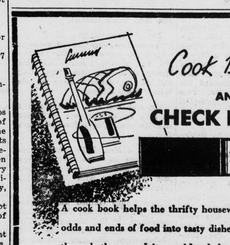
White: Seneca (a sweet grape); Portland (earliest maturing) Niagara (very thrifty).

Blue— Fredonia (the best blue grape now available); Sheridan (a good keeper, may be kept in cold storage 3 to 4 weeks).

Cherries: Many farm homes enjoy having cherries. The sour cherry is the most desirable type for this section of Virginia. Variety recommended is Montmorency. Where the sweet cherries are desired, the following may be planted: Schmidts; Biggareal; Windsor; Black Tartarian.

15 BREAKS IN 2½ YEARS

Albany, N. Y.- Although little Susan Strickland is only two and a half years old, she has already broken her legs fifteen times. The child is almost constantly in traction in her home here.



Cook Books AND CHECK BOOKS

A cook book helps the thrifty housewife to transform odds and ends of food into tasty dishes. A check book, through the record it provides, helps in the financial management of the family's funds.

Yes, in most homes, the check book is just as important as the cook book—or more so. You are invited to carry your Checking Account at this bank.

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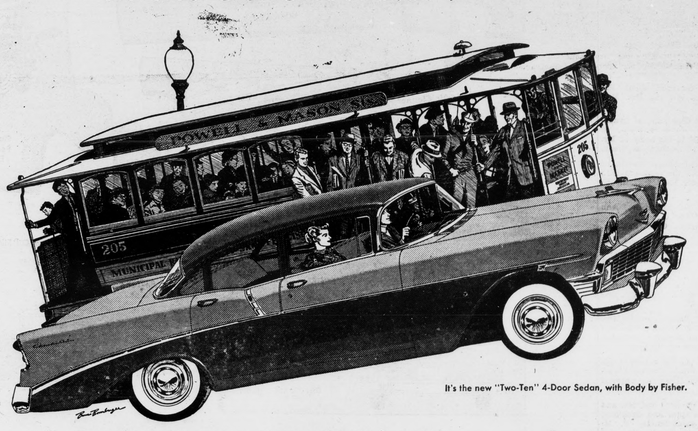
Nobody "spared the horses" in the '56 Chevrolet !



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